

stamp program into block grants to States, unlike previous welfare legislation. Instead of reducing the earned income tax credit as previous legislation did, this legislation incorporates the administration's recommendations to expand it.

I have actively urged my colleagues to increase child care funding in welfare reform. Following up on a meeting with Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, I, along with members of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, sent a letter to the House leadership urging them to provide States with more child care resources, to maintain the health and safety standards set by States, and to give States the flexibility to allow women with children under 6 to work 20-hour workweeks. I am pleased that all of these recommendations have been included in this legislation. This bill directs \$20 billion to child care spending over the next 6 years—an increase of \$3.5 billion in child spending over 6 years. These child care funds will allow women to enter the work force and help States to meet their work force participation requirements.

I remain concerned about the food stamp cuts contained in this legislation. Last month, I voted against the Kasich amendment that added these cuts. I also worry about the restrictive prohibitions on benefits for legal immigrants. As this legislation is enacted, I will carefully monitor the effects of these provisions with the intent of remedying them legislatively if necessary.

Today's vote marks a historic opportunity to change our welfare system so that we move families into work while maintaining a safety net to protect our Nation's children. It also marks the willingness of this legislative body to incorporate important changes, and I thank my colleagues for incorporating many of the changes I have requested.

ST. ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th anniversary of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, the first Catholic Church in Broward County. The church was constructed of formidable gray stone hauled in from the quarries of northern Florida and was dedicated in December 1921. There are 251 parishioners at the time of construction and it was decided that a school was needed. In 1926, St. Anthony School became the first Catholic school in Broward County.

Today there are more than 1,500 parishioners and the current pastor, Father Timothy G. Hannon, ministers to his parish in the grand tradition of the past. It has been a joy for me and my family to be parishioners and partake of the sacraments and blessings available. My children attended St. Anthony's School and both my daughters were married in the beauty of the Church sanctuary. I know from personal experience that our church has the longest aisle in Fort Lauderdale.

Members of the parish and the community are joining in 1996 to celebrate 75 years in Fort Lauderdale. We look forward to meeting again in 25 years to celebrate the 100th anniversary of our beautiful spiritual home.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring St. Anthony's Catholic Church for its 75 years of service to our community.

TRIBUTE TO VINCENT L. JOHNSON, ESQ.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as a member of Brooklyn's legal community for over 30 years, Vincent L. Johnson has consistently demonstrated his commitment to community service and justice. Upon receiving his B.A. in economics from Brooklyn College, he enrolled in St. John's School of Law where he quickly excelled and obtained two degrees: an LLB and JD. Recognizing his vast skills and abilities, the Youthful Offender Bureau of the New York Supreme Court hired him as an assistant district attorney [ADA] in 1961. As an ADA, he prosecuted a wide range of criminal cases amounting to approximately 100 per year. One of the highlights of his career was in 1968 when he founded his own law firm, Laufer & Johnson. While in private practice, he has represented clients in various legal matters and served as an inspiration to young attorneys following in his footsteps.

Further exemplifying his dedication to public service, Mr. Johnson is actively involved in numerous organizations including the Brooklyn Bar Association, Kings County Bar Association, New York State Trial Lawyers Association, Phi Alpha Legal Fraternity, the Brooklyn NAACP, Bedford-Stuyvesant Lions Club, and the Boys Welcome Hall.

Mr. Johnson and his wife, Gertrude, have three lovely children, Vincent, Jr., Melissa, and DaSylveiria. It is my pleasure to recognize Mr. Johnson and to introduce him to my colleagues.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3734, PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILI- ATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to vote for this conference report H.R. 3734 reforming our Nation's outdated welfare system. The current welfare program has been the biggest social and financial failure in the history of the country. We are replacing it with a program of hope and responsibility.

It is a good thing we have Presidential elections occasionally. The President, who is now in an election, has said he will sign welfare reform after vetoing it two times before.

Over the past 30 years more than \$5 trillion has been spent on welfare. That figure is more than the national debt. During that time the poverty rate went up, not down. More children are in poverty, more families have broken up than before the current program was adopted.

The American people have consistently said they believe in helping others and that there

should be a safety net in society. They also do not want this help to be wasted on outdated formulas. This bill restores the promise of hope for the families on welfare and the trust between taxpayers and the managers of our welfare program.

In the final analysis, it is clear Republican leadership was necessary to finally tackle this problem. I am happy we were able to lead the President to reform instead of standing in the way.

DRUG TESTING REDUCES CRIME RATES

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I want to inform my colleagues on a legislative initiative which would assist in the effort to combat drug use and drug-related crime.

Thanks to the hard work and assistance of Subcommittee Chairman HAL ROGERS, \$32 million in funds are included in the House version of the fiscal year 1997 Commerce-Justice-State appropriations measure to allow for the establishment of drug testing programs for prisoners, parolees, and individuals on bail or probation. The bill provides \$7 million to establish a Federal drug testing program in the Federal prison system and \$25 million to establish a competitive grant process to allow local jurisdictions the ability to drug test individuals in the local prison system.

Although various efforts have been initiated to address drug use and abuse in the United States, these efforts have not been completely successful. Regardless of the billions and billions of Federal and State funds dedicated to fighting an effective "war on drugs," reality still dictates that a small percentage of heavy drug users are responsible for most drug use and most drug-related crime in the United States. In spite of our efforts, the number of heavy users has remained constant in recent years.

We can, and must, do better in the effort to fight drug use and abuse.

Prof. Mark A. Kleiman, lecturer in Public Policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, recently analyzed Federal and State criminal data and reported that of the roughly 300 metric tons of cocaine illegally consumed in the United States every year, about 60 percent, or 180 metric tons, is consumed by people under the jurisdiction of the criminal justice system, individuals who are either on bail, probation, or parole.

In 1991, the Federal Department of Justice developed and implemented a test pilot program in which the Federal court system would require a drug test for those arrested while those released from jail or prison would be asked to submit for a drug test. Drug testing and sanctions would force drug-involved offenders to abstain from further illicit drug use or face the consequences. Those consequences would include no bail or probation. In short, it is a "carrot and stick" approach to staying drug free.

Currently 14 Federal judicial districts require such drug testing, and in December 1995 President Clinton issued a directive to the Attorney General to "establish a program whereby federal prosecutors will seek appropriate